

DAILY NEWS

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.
Indications for the South Atlantic States, area of rain, with light to north-west and north-east, slight changes in temperature and during Saturday rising barometer.

THE CITY.

Index to new advertisements.
(See top first column this page.)

WM DAFRON-Furniture.

A. A. McKethan-Notice.
OAK CITY GROCERY-Notice wanted.
THEO. JOSEPH-Local Notice.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Franklin county drew \$100 for the support of outside lunatics yesterday.

—Burke county yesterday drew \$683.53 for the support of her lunatics outside the Asylum.

—The city is crowded with strangers and the hotels and boarding houses are crammed.

—The State Grange will meet in this city on Tuesday, Feb. 4th, and a good attendance is expected.

—Pastors of the city churches are specially requested to send in notices of any change in their services on Sunday.

—No one has ever seen the streets in a worse condition. The roads in the county are reported as well as high impassable.

—Not a single arrest yesterday. The police have nothing to do in the way of making arrests. Where are all the bad citizens?

—An account book with \$6 in currency, was lost in the Court House yesterday. The finder is asked to return it to this office.

—The furniture for the post office and other offices in the government building is arriving, and will be put in the rooms in a few days.

—Drummers licenses were yesterday issued to Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co., Philadelphia; Guggenheim & A. S. Smith, Baltimore; Ira, Murphy & Bonar, New York.

—The sheriff desires tax payers who have not settled to come forward and square up. He will have to put the screws on them, as he is bound to collect at all hazards.

—Persons desiring to purchase tickets for the Mendocino opera performance can get them at F. H. Heart's Drug Store instead of the N. C. Book Store, as previously advertised.

—Attention is called to the very attractive advertisement of Dr. D. A. Stoddard's anti-Dyspeptic Drops, a medicine that has gained quite a popularity among those who suffer with dyspepsia.

—SHERIFF SETTLED.—Sheriff P. H. Riddick, of Gates county, yesterday settled the taxes due the State by his county, paying in the following:

Special Taxes, \$1291.61
Special, 1096.42
Total, \$2388.03

—OUTSIDE LUNATICS.—During the month of January there was paid out of the State Treasury the sum of \$2045.90 for the support of lunatics in various counties of the State. This sum was paid upon warrants drawn by the counties.

—METHODIST QUARTERLY MEETING.—The first quarterly meeting for Person Street M. E. Church takes place to day and tomorrow. Rev. Dr. Wilson, the presiding Elder, will preach to day at 11 o'clock, and on the Sabbath at the usual hour.

—SWEET LIBERTY.—Will be discharged from the Penitentiary on February 1st, Leonidas Wilkes, colored, convicted in 1876 in the Penitentiary for larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary February 1878. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high and weighed when admitted 148 pounds.

—TO THE VOTERS OF WAKE COUNTY.—The three Republican members of the House of Representatives request the people of Wake county, regardless of party in their several townships, to meet on Wednesday the 4th inst., to record the names of gentlemen to be appointed magistrates by the present General Assembly.

—ATTENTION, MEMBERS OF RECUS STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 1.—I failed to comply with the Constitution and By-Laws of this company, and will hand the same over to the City Clerk and the Sheriff of Wake county, for the purpose of collecting the city poll tax, and the latter to draw his petit jury from. Those who desire to retain their membership, should call at once on T. W. Blake, Financial Secretary, at W. Mahler's store.

—T. T. FENTRESS, Recording Secretary.

—REV. THOS. E. SKINNER.—This noted divine, for many years in charge of the Salisbury street Baptist church, and who is greatly admired and beloved here, preached at that church Thursday evening to a large and cultured audience, which filled the Sunday school room. It was a source of peculiar pleasure to many who had so long been in his flock to hear him again discourse. Dr. Skinner is a man of great talent, and has, withal, a rare vigor and enthusiasm, while his serene face models of Christian eloquence and fervor. He yesterday received a telegram, announcing the illness of his wife in New York, and he left for that city at once.

—THE SKATING RINK.—Despite the slush and threatening weather there were many skaters at the rink last evening. The hall was well lighted and the floor in fair order, so those who knew how to hold themselves upright had tip-top fun and lots of it. There were many looks on, and not a few who put the skates on for the first time. The falls were frequent and provoked no end of mirth. The rink opens again Monday evening, when all should go. Tickets for sale at Heart's drug store, 25 cents each. Admit to drink and give use of skate.

OUR LAW MAKERS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.
The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Vaughan.

Reading of yesterday's journal dispensed with and announced approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. McEachern, from citizens of Old Fort, McDowell county, asking for the prohibition of the making, selling or giving of spirituous liquors within 2 miles of the depot of said town.

By the same, from the ladies of Old Fort, McDowell county, asking for the same law as the above. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Scales, from the ladies and gentlemen of Danbury, Stokes county, against the repeal of the liquor law at that place. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Caldwell, in reference to the bonds of the State.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

A number of reports from various Standing Committees were submitted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mebane, in favor of W. W. Rollins, Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Scales, to repeal chap. 148, laws of 1868-69. Judiciary.

Mr. Ligon, to prohibit drunkenness in county officials. Judiciary.

Mr. Mebane, to authorize the State Treasurer to exchange the stock of the State in the Alabama and Chesapeake Canal for the bonds of the State. Debt.

Mr. Henderson, to amend chap. 106, laws of 1876-77. Provides for the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Waddell, to incorporate the Smithfield and Cape Fear Narrow Gauge Railroad.

CALENDAR.

S. B. 272, to legalize the acts of the Board of County Commissioners of Wilkes county. Passed final reading.

S. B. 181, for the relief of J. M. Monaghan, for relief of Moore county. Laid on the table.

S. B. 265, of instruction to the Judiciary Committee, to simplify the attachment law. Laid on the table.

S. B. 272, to amend chap. 59 private laws of 1876-77, which provide for the erection of a suitable residence for the Governor of this State. Prohibits the sale of certain lots in the city for lot. Put on second reading and lost.

S. B. 223, to repeal sec. 43 chap. 32, of Battle's Revision, in regard to the fence law. Agriculture.

S. B. 134, defining the jurisdiction of the Superior Court Judges. Passed final reading.

H. B. 200, S. B. 213, to amend chap. 36, laws of 1876-77, for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors. Passed final reading.

H. B. 348, to prohibit the sale of liquor near Zion Baptist church and other places in Halifax county. Passed final reading.

BILLS RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Robinson moved to reconsider the vote by which S. B. 236, requiring entry of land to give notice to adjoining owners, passed yesterday, and postpone the further consideration of it until Tuesday next.

How OUTSIDERS LOOK AT IT.—Yesterday our reporter, in looking through the Agricultural Department for an item, walked up to Col. Polk's desk, when he handed him post card from an intelligent gentleman of South Carolina, "read that," said the Col., "and note particularly the closing paragraph." It read thus: "I am favorably impressed with the general capabilities of your State, I am seeking a place for my future home without going West or Texas-ward. Will your State debt be paid or arranged so as not to reflect upon its citizens?"

Well, Col. do you think this question is affecting immigration to this State?

"Unquestionably so, as numerous letters received at this office will attest. A State can no better afford to suffer in credit than can an individual. I have begged and implored for eight years for an adjustment of our debt in some way that would be honorable and satisfactory, for I am fully impressed with the fact that we must look to the capital and an enterprise to come into the State until something is done with the debt."

With this he took up his pen and the reporter bowed himself out.

WAKE CRIMINAL COURT.—Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday. His Honor, Geo. V. Strong, presiding. The following cases were tried and disposed of:

State vs. Scott Uley, larceny and receiving. Guilty. Judgment, 2 years in the penitentiary.

State vs. H. H. Rames, assault and battery. Submission. Judgment, five dollars fine and costs.

State vs. Hill, alias Pearce, larceny. Submission. Judgment, 4 years in the penitentiary.

State vs. Ellen Hays, larceny of growing cotton. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Henry Foster, larceny and receiving. Submission. Judgment, 4 months in workhouse.

State vs. Henry Austin, assault and battery. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Henry Austin, larceny. Submission. Judgment, 4 months in the county prison.

State vs. William Hunter, maiming stock. Submission. Judgment, ten dollars fine and costs.

State vs. Ed Giles, robbery. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Dudley and Haywood Goode, affray, not pro as to Dudley, submission as to Goode. Judgment, five dollars fine and costs.

Court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

To the Citizens of Guilford.

Fellow citizens of Guilford County:—Justices of the Peace will be elected by the General Assembly on the 18th of February. The jurisdiction of this office will probably be enlarged, and the office, therefore, will become more important than heretofore.

We urge the different townships to select, at once, good and suitable men for the place; and if they fail to do so, we trust there will be no complaint hereafter.

D. F. CALDWELL,
J. L. SCALES,
J. A. WHEELER,
J. A. MOORE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 31st.

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PETITIONS.

A number of petitions for appointment of certain persons as Justices of the Peace, were referred to the committee in charge of such matters, as were also sundry prohibition petitions.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Armstrong, Black, Carter of Buncombe, Covington, Orchard, English, Bernard, C. Oke and Turner made reports from sundry committees.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Ford: Resolving our Representatives in Congress to obtain the repeal of the law taxing free dealing in leaf tobacco. Calendar.

By Mr. Brown of Yadkin: In favor of a reduction of salaries and fees. Salaries and Fees.

By Mr. Reynolds: In regard to the ill-treatment of convicts at work on the railroads. Calendar.

By Mr. Dunn: Concerning the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Calendar.

BILLS.

By Mr. Ferrell: To establish an additional polling place at Oak Grove, Wake county, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, and Jones, etc. Calendar.

By Mr. Covington: To allow Justices of the Peace to issue process in certain cases, in any county of the State. Judiciary.

By Mr. Colwell: To amend law in relation to inspection of lumber in Wilmington. Agriculture.

By Mr. Dixon: Concerning acts in capital cases. Judiciary.

By Mr. Bryson: To authorize E. Everett, late sheriff of Swain, to collect tax. Finance.

By Mr. Richardson of Columbus: To incorporate Cornelia Lodge in the city of Wilmington. Corporations.

By Mr. Carter, of Buncombe: In favor of James Brantly & Co. Finance.

By Mr. York: To prevent the reckless destruction of fish in the streams of the State. Judiciary.

By Mr. Dunn: For relief of sureties of E. A. Wilson, late sheriff of Pitt. Finance.

By Mr. Scott: To protect sheep husbandry. Agriculture.

By the same: For relief of drymen from special tax. Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Davis of Catawba: To incorporate the town of Hickory. Corporations.

By Mr. Foy: To stop the collection of all debts for 12 months: Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Henderson: To regulate the rate of interest. Finance.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted Messrs. Waddell, Huffstetter, Coffield, Barringer, Burroughs and Cooke, until Tuesday.

Hewitt, Reynolds, Berry, Clark, Ewing and Reid of McDowell, until Wednesday; the speaker indefinite, on account of illness in family; Blount, indefinite, on account of illness; Mr. Foy, until Thursday.

The morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. Turner the report of the special committee on the

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was taken up and read. The report is as follows: Messrs. Foy, Messrs. Ford, Lockhart and Turner, and includes the sworn testimony of Gen. R. M. Henry, on the frauds in the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. This was read, and Mr. Turner moved that 3000 copies be printed.

The preamble stated that Mr. Turner had gone into Wake Criminal Court and tried to get warrants for the parties, but could not get them. Mr. Ford said that Mr. Turner had taken this step by himself, without the knowledge of the committee, and he protested against the preamble to the report, which he said was the work of Mr. Turner, the chairman, and not of the committee.

He objected to the preamble as a reflection upon the General Assembly and the Judge, Solicitor and others, not granting the impracticable demands of Mr. Turner, and that gentleman had transcended the powers of the committee, in applying to the Judge, magistrates and others. The committee had power only to get evidence, report the same to the House, and to confer with the Attorney General. Mr. Turner spoke lengthily in reply to this, branching off into a description of the rife and his pursuit of them.

Mr. Lockhart said he had not been consulted in the preparation of the preamble to the report. He did not know what would be done or when the report would be presented, and he did not know when Mr. Turner said he had read it, and then he read it, but disapproved of its contents in so far as the preamble was concerned, which he thought would be prejudicial to the work of the committee.

The other two of the committee knew nothing of the action of Mr. Turner in going into the Criminal Court of Wake and disapproving of it. He then read a protest to the preamble, as the work of the chairman, not of the committee.

Mr. Ford moved that the portion of the report containing the remarks be not printed.

Mr. Foy moved a reference to the "Rife" Committee.

The liveliest scene of the session then ensued. Mr. Turner saying that he had been authorized to sign a preamble, while Mr. Lockhart said he had given no such authority.

The motion to recommit the report then prevailed.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Michael Elements against the State of New York, was read, and the State loss of contract for furnishing the iron work for the penitentiary, was sent in by the Governor, and transmitted to the Senate.

A message was sent in from the Senate, transmitting the report of the committee appointed to examine the work in the Treasury Department, with a proposition to print, which the House concurred in.

Under a suspension of the rules H. B. 348, repealing prohibition of sale of liquor near Zion Chapel, and enacting such prohibition in five miles of Vine Hill and Greenwood Academy, passed.

ELECTING SPEAKER PRO TEM.

The Speaker having, through a member, announced that he would, by reason of illness in his family, be absent, an election, on motion of Mr. Carter of Buncombe, was held for a speaker pro tem. That gentleman was nominated by Mr. E. A. Vaughan, of Alleghany, who was then unanimously elected. He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Scott and Jones.

H. B. to change the line between the counties of Wilkes and Caldwell, special order, was after some discussion.

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The Truth About the Ciphers.

The developments being made by the Potter committee are growing a trifle sensational. The inculpation of two ex-cabinet officers in the dishonest appropriation of public moneys for party campaign purposes is extremely interesting reading. The disclosures as to the method by which the whole conspiracy was engendered, the confirmation of the evident prostitution of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the position of a mere pandering to a corrupt political clique, and the thorough organization of the system of fraud are all eminently significant. By his own confession, Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady appears to have gone down to Florida at the instance of the corrupt Secretary of the Interior, loaded with money—whence derived it will be interesting by and by to discover, since it came mainly from Zach Chandler—and there managed a whole corps of subordinate post office clerks scattered through the State to manipulate the count. Both Mr. Brady and his underlings, while enjoying the distinction of being "visiting statesmen" employed to "see a fair count," were drawing their pay from the Post Office Department, while their chief, Mr. Tyner, was peddling out more of the appointments which Mr. Zach Chandler so magnanimously scattered about Indiana previous to the election.

There are other interesting revelations made by Mr. Brady. While working the oracle in Florida it was necessary to keep up a close telegraphic correspondence with his chief, Mr. Tyner, and his chief's accomplice, Mr. Chandler. The telegrams exchanged between them formed a fraction of the thirty thousand missives forwarded by the pandering telegraph company to the Morton Committee of the Senate. To these telegrams Republican politicians and their agents had free access; Democrats were not permitted to touch them. Mr. Brady tried to make it appear that the dispatches were carelessly thrown about the committee room, accessible to any body, but Mr. William E. Chandler explains that they were carefully watched by two persons, one Burbank, private Secretary of Senator Morton, and the man Bullock, messenger of the committee. With the assistance of these two worthies, Mr. Brady selected first all the dispatches exchanged between himself, Chandler and Tyner, on the understanding that they would, sooner or later, be destroyed, and with a sentimental desire to "preserve a record of his share" in this tremendous conspiracy, Mr. Brady picked out, also with the assistance of Private Secretary Burbank and Messenger Bullock, all the Democratic cipher dispatches, which he thought could be turned to good party use, and literally stole them from the committee room. The facile virtue of the Western Union Company offered no let or hindrance to this theft, for so obliging was the Republican pandering that it never even counted over the messages returned and therefore took no precaution either to prevent theft or to detect the thieves. Mr. Brady saw nothing wrong in what he had done, either as a "visiting statesman" organizing a horde of petty official cheats; as the favored sneak carrying off the "records of his part of the transaction," or as the bolder thief, removing a batch of cipher dispatches between Democrats. All things considered, Mr. Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady seems to be a fair type, mentally and morally, of the Washington officials of his time and party.

The investigation so far only confirms what has all along been charged from the very moment when, long before the returns from distant parishes in Louisiana, and remote counties in Florida, could be obtained, Mr. Chandler and his accomplices foreshadowed their intention of stealing the Presidency by announcing that they had carried already the doubtful States. The claim was a mere intimation of their intention to do so at all hazards, no matter how desperate. The conspiracy included all branches of the administration, and the departments were instructed to carry out the infamous scheme. Old and accomplished in rogues, moreover, the conspirators succeeded in skillfully covering their tracks as every incident from the Sherman letter to the unfolding of Orton's order to surrender their telegrams to Tyner and Chandler, and the removal of his own compromising messages by the man Brady serve to demonstrate. To hold the gang together it was necessary to make the plunder go round in proportion to the danger and desperation of the service rendered, and political rewards, were given to every tool of the party whose demand for money could not be met. Even the thievish messenger Bullock, who helped Brady abstract his own dispatches and remove the property of the not too reluctant Telegraph Company from the Senate Committee room, was made Consul to Cologne. The extent of the knavery, the methods of concealing it and the rewards it brought are being gradually exposed. "Turn on the light."

That genial gentleman, Mr. Davis, of Catawba, has greatly at heart the extension of the Carolina Central Railroad from Lincolnton to Hickory in Catawba county. This is a sort of extension which will help North Carolina. It gives both Charlotte and Wilmington equal chances for all the trade that will pass over it and will not in the long run injure the W. N. C. Railroad.

North Carolina.

Andrew Jackson—President of the United States, was born in the Waxhaws Settlement, Mecklenburg county (now Union); appointed Attorney General of the Territory of Tennessee by the Governor of North Carolina; was Judge of the Superior Court; famous for his military achievements in the Indian wars, and as the hero of New Orleans; Senator in Congress.

James Knox Polk—President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county; graduated at Chapel Hill; was Governor of Tennessee; Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress.

Andrew Johnson—President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, Wake county; member of the Legislature of Tennessee; member of both Houses of Congress from that State; was Governor of the State, and elected Vice President of the United States.

Wm. R. King—Born in Sampson county, represented his county in the Legislature, and the State in Congress; settled in Cahawba county, Alabama; elected Senator from that State in 1819; Minister to France in 1844, and Vice President in 1852.

Joseph Brevard—Born in Mecklenburg county; elected Judge in South Carolina; member of Congress from that State in 1821.

Jesse A. Bynum—Born in Halifax county, member of the Legislature and Congress, moved to Alexandria Parish, La.

John R. J. Daniel—Born in Halifax county, often in the Legislature and Congress, moved to Louisiana.

John F. Darby—Born in Person county; moved to Mississippi; elected to 33d Congress.

Edmund S. Dargan—Was born in Montgomery county, now Stanley, in 1806; moved to Alabama; elected a member of the Legislature of that State; soon thereafter was made Judge of the Superior Court; in 1846 was elected to Congress, and in 1848 was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; was a member of the Confederate Congress.

Sam'l P. Carson—Born in Burke county, was in the 19th, 20th and 21st Congresses; moved to Texas, where he became prominent.

Archibald Dixon—Was born in Caswell county; moved to Kentucky; was Lieutenant Governor, and succeeded Mr. Clay as Senator in 1852.

Hamilton Henderson Chalmers—Was born in Rockingham county, moved to Mississippi and is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State.

Emerson Etheridge—Was born in Currituck, moved to Tennessee, and was a member of Congress from that State.

Wm. H. Forney—Was born in Lincoln county, moved to Alabama, and is now in Congress from that State.

Thomas H. Benton—Was born in Orange county; moved first to Tennessee, served in the war of 1812 as Colonel 39th Infantry, U. S. A., and was thirty years in the Senate from Missouri.

Lucien C. Gause—Was born in Brunswick county, moved to Tennessee, settled in Arkansas, and is now a member of Congress from that State.

Joseph R. Hawley—Was born in Richmond county; moved to Connecticut; elected Governor of that State in 1860; a member of Congress in 1872, and has recently been elected to the United States Senate. He was President of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

James P. Henderson—Was born in Lincoln county; moved to Texas; Minister from Texas to Europe; commanded a regiment in the Mexican war; elected Governor of Texas in 1846, and a Senator from Texas in Congress.

Sam'l W. Inge—Was born in North Carolina; moved to Alabama; elected a member of the 30th and 31st Congresses; Attorney of the United States for California.

James Johnson—Was born in Robeson county; moved to Georgia, was elected to the 32d Congress; appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia by Andrew Johnson.

Thomas L. Jones—Was born in Rutherford county; moved to Kentucky and was elected a member of the 40th, 41st and 44th Congresses.

John McQueen—Was born in Robeson county; moved to South Carolina, and was elected to the 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th Congresses.

James C. Mitchell—Was born in Mecklenburg county, moved to Tennessee, and elected a member of the 19th and 20th Congresses.

Gabriel Moore—Was born in Stokes county, moved to Alabama, elected a member of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Congresses; was Governor of Alabama in 1820, and U. S. Senator in 1829.

William H. Murfree—Was born in Murfreesboro; was elected a member of the 13th and 14th Congresses from the Edenton district; moved to Tennessee. His father was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and two sons—one in North Carolina and one in Tennessee—preserve the name of the family.

Daniel Newman—Was born in North Carolina and served in the Revolutionary and Indian wars, and was elected to Congress in 1831 from Georgia.

Kenneth Rayner—Was born in Bertie county, represented the Edenton district frequently in Congress; moved to Mississippi; was nominated Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; appointed Judge of the Alabama Claims, and is now Solicitor of the Treasury.

and was a candidate for Governor of California.

Jacob Thompson—Was born in Caswell county, moved to Mississippi in 1835; was a member of the 26th session of Congress, and re-elected in 1851; was Secretary of the Interior in 1857 under the administration of President Buchanan.

Starling Tucker—Was born in Halifax county; moved to South Carolina, and served as a member of Congress from 1817 to 1831.

Tilghman M. Tucker—Was born in North Carolina, moved to Mississippi, was Governor of that State in 1841, and a member of Congress in 1843.

Hugh Lawson White—Was born in Ireddell county; went to Tennessee in 1783; was Judge of the Supreme Court of that State in 1810, U. S. Senator in 1825, and received the electoral vote of Tennessee and Georgia for President in 1836.

James White—Was born in North Carolina; moved to Tennessee and was elected a delegate to Congress in 1794.

J. McC. Wiley—Was born in Cabarrus county; moved to Bibb county, Alabama; was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and also to the 39th session of Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat.

Charles Pelham—Was born in Person county, moved to Alabama, was elected Judge in 1798, and to Congress in 1878.

Leonard Sims—Was born in North Carolina, moved to Missouri, and in 1845 was elected a member of Congress from that State.

William Allen—Was born in Edenton; moved to Ohio, was elected to Congress and the Senate of the United States, and in 1874 Governor of Ohio.

William Smith—Was born in North Carolina; moved to South Carolina, was elected to Congress in 1797, and Judge in 1808, to the United States Senate in 1817, and re-elected to the United States Senate in 1831; declined the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1839 received the seven votes of Georgia for Vice President.

Jesse Speight—Was born in Greene county, moved to Mississippi, and elected United States Senator in 1845 from that State.

Montford Stokes—Was born in North Carolina, was Governor of the State in 1830; moved to Arkansas, and was appointed Commissioner for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

William B. Stokes—Was born in Chatham county; moved to Tennessee, and elected to the 36th, 39th, 40th and 41st Congresses.

James Houston Thomas—Was born in Ireddell county; moved to Tennessee, elected Attorney General of that State, was law partner of James K. Polk, and a member of the 31st and 36th Congresses.

Van H. Manning—Was born in Martin county; removed to Mississippi in 1841, and was elected a member of the 44th and 45th Congresses.

For the above interesting collation we are indebted our industrious and indefatigable Commissioner of Agriculture, Col. Polk. Col. Polk is a true North Carolinian and we like him.

The Equalization of Assessments.

The remembrance is fresh in the minds of all intelligent persons of the abuse put upon Virginia and Tennessee by their Northern creditors in connection with the efforts made by those States to adjust their indebtedness.

Their honesty was questioned and it was said that their ability to pay was purposely misstated.

Our State having failed thus far to make any direct effort to pay or to compromise her debts has not been subject to much harsh criticism.

Her creditors are waiting to see what the Legislature will do, withholding for the present any expression of opinion.

Before proceeding to scale the indebtedness held against us they naturally wish to know what our state is honestly worth in the market. This information they can procure only from the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many acres of land in the West purchased from the State at the nominal cost of twelve and a half cents per acre have for years been returned for taxation as worth five cents per acre. It is ridiculous to suppose that such conduct escapes the notice of men, who hold our paper—our legitimate, recognized, value received paper we mean, and we say it with all possible emphasis.

In a suit brought last year at Charlotte to recover land damages from the C. C. R. R., it was proven that the price of property damaged had stood at one valuation for twenty one years despite the fact that Charlotte had grown from a village of 2,000 inhabitants, to a town with 10,000 population. The attention thus publicly called to the fact resulted in raising the assessment on the said property from \$15 to \$65 per acre.

Good judges here estimate that millions of dollars worth of railroad and county roads the coupons of which were collected by National banks for the parties owning them, escape taxation every year. In Louisiana no flagrant wrong is the system as to exhibit the startling fact that the single city of New Orleans is assessed at a higher valuation than is put upon the rest of the State.

It was only the other day we read in a New York paper Mr. W. A. Vanderbilt's oath before the tax assessors that he was worth in personal property \$0. It is necessary to add that this was an untruth; but it was an untruth told mechanically and after the fashion.

Mr. V. only desired so avoid being considered exceptionally honest.

That we have many such cases in North Carolina, differing in a degree only from Mr. Vanderbilt's can readily be believed by any one who studies the county tax books. That Senator Alexander's bill will tend to lessen the number of such cases we hope and believe. That they will be lessened is admitted by honest men the State over and when once we have made a fair showing of our assets, we can not only reduce the rate of taxation and pay at least five per cent interest on our adjusted indebtedness, but we can forever put a quietus on the premium, which is now offered for dishonest tax returns and inculcate the great lesson so important to learn, that to be prosperous people must first make an honest effort to pay their debts.

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, there is such a thing as a Congressional Temperance Society. Its officers are: Geo. W. McCary, Secretary of War, President; Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court; Senators Windom, of Minnesota, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, Representatives Ballou, of Rhode Island; Bright, of Tennessee; Claiborn, of Massachusetts; and Phelps, of Connecticut. Vice-presidents: Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, and Representatives Monroe, Brewer, Joyce, Vance, of North Carolina; Briggs, Norcross and Price, executive committee. Rev. Dr. Chickering, secretary. The Society was organized forty-six years ago. Lewis Cass then, Secretary of War, was its first President. The society on yesterday adopted a resolution recommending the formation of similar societies in State legislatures.

The project of draining Angola Bay, an exceedingly fertile tract of land lying in the counties of Duplin, Pender and New Hanover, is again brought to the attention of the General Assembly. This time Mr. Lamb, one of Duplin's excellent representatives, introduces a bill asking for convicts to drain the big swamp. The project is believed to be entirely feasible and should command consideration as an important Eastern improvement. The East, Center and West can afford to pool on the diffusion of the convict force. Mr. Lamb is representing a strong and influential constituency in the move he is making. May he succeed!

THE HON. Daniel Russell is the true man to develop Moore, Montgomery and Stanley, by having a Government, which takes two millions and a half from us every year, open a canal from Fayetteville on the Cape Fear to the Yadkin above the Narrows. At least let him have it surveyed.

The charter passed in 1816-'47 by the Legislature authorizing this connection might be revived with permission to use convict labor added, and in this way State and National help could be given to develop a fine region.

An apt illustration of the ruin wrought by the Radical ring rule in the South is given in the recent message of the Governor of Tennessee. After exhaustive research and mature deliberation he gives it as his conclusion that "all of the property purchased with the proceeds of the vast debt held against the state, except the capital and the hermitage has gone into the hands of the Federal Government, the bondholders and the railroads companies; while the state has nothing but the debt and the obliquity resulting from her inability to pay it."

NORTHERN born residents of the South and ex-members of the Federal army, residents in the South, will meet in convention at Charlotte on the 4th day of July 1879. Attention is called to Mr. Dumont's circular, elsewhere printed. We wish the movement successful.

On Thursday the Secretary of State sent in to the Senate a statement of the fees received by him with the sum total of expenses in his office. They foot up for 1877 \$3,059.70, and for 1878 \$2,902.00. The Secretary of State's salary is \$1,000 per annum.

JERSEY justice doesn't go fooling 'round. The case of the ten corrupt officials of Warren county, sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from six months to four years, is a good lesson, and it ought to be profitable of good results.

THAT iron retrencher Atkinson obtained leave to go to Buncombe yesterday and has gone. The cause of the cheap will not suffer in his absence.

We say the Richmond Dispatch, but the Norfolk papers say the "Wilmington [N. C.] papers." Wilmington is put down on all the new maps, we believe.

CORRESPONDENTS must be patient. We want brief and pointed letters.

A BRIGHT, rapid and correct thinker is Mr. Ford, of the House. He represents the good county of Surry.

D. S. Sanders, Beaufort, N. C., dealer in salt and fresh fish of every description, by pack or barrel. All orders accompanied with cash or good reference, will receive prompt attention, and be filled at the lowest market prices. Oct 4-1.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

About Several Matters. Correspondence of the News. LENOIR, N. C., Jan. 26.

Various remedies have been suggested for the cure of our hard times, and still we have hard times. Will you allow me to suggest another, and a different remedy, from any the writer has seen suggested by others.

If we be honest, I think, on all hands the want of confidence among men is one of the principle, if not the prime cause of all our troubles. If this be so, then the restoration of confidence is the cure. How to accomplish this is the main plan; make a man's property liable for his debts, and you have a very great degree accomplished in the end desired, you at once give him credit with his neighbor; without this cannot he get it, as past experience plainly teaches. Much has been written and said against the credit system, but has it not been the very foundation stone of all rising men? Who ever bettered his condition without credit, or without incurring debt?

The man in moderate circumstances, the small farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, are ruined without it.

In days gone by these could get needed supplies on time, and pay at a convenient time, the farmer out of his surplus, the merchant from his sales and the mechanic from his labor.

The farmer now must sell the very products that he needs, or worse resort to mortgages, to obtain the things indispensable to make his crop. The merchant will be compelled to do the same thing or worse, still pay exorbitant prices for the risk taken in trusting him. The mechanic will be forced to sell his manufactures to get means to continue his business.

Restore credit and you give confidence between a man and his neighbors you encourage every man to strive to better his condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemptions, let every man's property be liable for his debts contracted thereafter, then restore our State banks so that we may have currency to transact our business, and in a few years at farthest we may be a prosperous and happy people.

You have the thanks of every citizen for your persistent stand for retrenchment and reform. Some of our representatives will have to explain to their constituents how it was that after all this, and after your efforts to cut down the price of the State printing one-half it was given to another.

Much has been accomplished in reduction, and much yet remains. Will our representatives cut down their own per diem?

Frogs and other Things. EDITOR NEWS:—I popped in on the Legislature last week. Was favorably impressed with its general bearing. It seems to be a body of sober and earnest men, and are determined to cut fairly the great questions before it.

I am anxious that it shall deserve the praise of all the people of the State. I hope the body will pass a law which will effectively stop the Swamp Notes. This set of roving thieves and burglars should be put in the Penitentiary and then fanned out to build Rail Roads and cut ditches, &c.

How variable the weather! The first part of last week cold enough to freeze the "ears of a brass monkey." The last of this week like gentle Spring! The frog-chorus singers in the bog. The turtle sunth on the log. S. L. Selah! Jan. 24th, 1879.

THE SOUTHERN "IDEA."

Mr. Dumont's Circular. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 17, 1879.

To Northern Born Residents of the South and ex-Members of the Federal Army Resident in the Southern States.

At the convention of Northern settlers in the South held in Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 15, 1879, it was unanimously resolved, that Northern born residents of the South, and ex-members of the Federal Army, resident in the Southern States meet in convention at the county seats of their respective counties on the 15th day of February, 1879, to consider upon the proposition for publication through the press of the United States and otherwise of a paper setting forth the soil, climate, prices, cost of making a living, and social treatment of the individual Northern man in the Southern States, and the same sent to N. Dumont, at Charlotte, N. C.; and further that these several county conventions on February 15, 1879, select delegates to State conventions to be held at the county seats of their respective States to consider the same matters March 1, 1879, which State conventions shall also send reports of their proceedings as above, and shall also appoint ten delegates from each of the Southern States to attend a general convention to consider the same matters, to be held at Charlotte, N. C., July 4, 1879, at noon, to which time this convention shall adjourn.

Will the persons coming within the purview of the above resolutions please convene in accordance with it.

N. DUMONT, President of the Convention.

ASPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO WIN A FORTUNE FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW ORLEANS LOTTERY, FEBRUARY 1879.

10th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State, for Educational and charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a fund of \$500,000. Its grandiose number distributions will take place monthly on the second Tuesday, it never ceases to postpone. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS AND HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize, \$30,000.
100,000 Tickets, \$200,000.
100,000 Half-Tickets, \$100,000.
100,000 Quarters, \$50,000.
100,000 Eighths, \$25,000.
100,000 Sixteenths, \$12,500.
100,000 Thirty-seconds, \$6,250.
100,000 Sixty-fourths, \$3,125.
100,000 One-hundredths, \$1,562.
100,000 Two-hundredths, \$781.
100,000 Four-hundredths, \$390.
100,000 Eight-hundredths, \$195.
100,000 One-thousandths, \$97.
100,000 Two-thousandths, \$48.
100,000 Four-thousandths, \$24.
100,000 Eight-thousandths, \$12.
100,000 Sixteen-thousandths, \$6.
100,000 Thirty-two-thousandths, \$3.
100,000 Sixty-four-thousandths, \$1.50.
100,000 One-hundred-thousandths, \$0.75.
100,000 Two-hundred-thousandths, \$0.37.
100,000 Four-hundred-thousandths, \$0.18.
100,000 Eight-hundred-thousandths, \$0.09.
100,000 One-millionths, \$0.04.
100,000 Two-millionths, \$0.02.
100,000 Four-millionths, \$0.01.
100,000 Eight-millionths, \$0.005.
100,000 Sixteen-millionths, \$0.0025.
100,000 Thirty-two-millionths, \$0.00125.
100,000 Sixty-four-millionths, \$0.000625.
100,000 One-hundred-millionths, \$0.0003125.
100,000 Two-hundred-millionths, \$0.00015625.
100,000 Four-hundred-millionths, \$0.000078125.
100,000 Eight-hundred-millionths, \$0.0000390625.
100,000 One-thousand-millionths, \$0.00001953125.
100,000 Two-thousand-millionths, \$0.000009765625.
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